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Resolution No. 13.—The salary of the Estate Village Officers and menials should be raised to be on a par with the ryotwari area. *Resolution No.* 14.—Village officers and the menials of the 'taken over' villages should be given the scale of pay given in ryotwari area from the date of taking over.	*Resolution Nos.* 13 *and* 14.—The principle behind these requests has been accepted by the Government but the question has been deferred for the present.
Resolution No. 15.—*Commission for the* collection of arrears of reduced rent relating to previous faslis also should be given.	*Resolution No.* 15.—The reference 'previous faslis' is to the period from the fixation of reduced rents to the date of the Government orders sanctioning the payment of the commission. The request has been examined already and negatived. It was again re-examined recently in December 1954 and no action was considered necessary.
Resolution No. 16.—The commission once given to village officers for the collection of reduced rents in estates but later recovered from them should be refunded to them and such recovery should be discontinued in future.	*Resolution No.* 16.—The reference here is to collection of land revenue under section 23 of the Abolition Act. The Government have issued orders as early as August 1953 that pending fixation of salaries of village officers on ryotwari level in estate villages, the recovery of overpayments should be stayed.
Resolution No. 17.—The various Government orders directing lower authorities to give proper treatment to the village officers, etc., should be carried out by the local authorities properly and promptly all over the State.	*Resolution No.* 17.—The Government did not consider any action necessary as the subordinate officers are even now doing their work promptly.

APPENDIX IV.

[*Vide* answer to unstarred question No. 27 asked by Sri T. M. Daivasikhamani Achariar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 6th April 1955, page 849 *supra*.]

I

*Statement showing particulars of the articles manufactured in certain jails in the State.**

The Penitentiary, Madras—

Articles of furniture (wooden) required by the Government departments.

Stitching of hospital garments.

Tags, sealing wax, phenyle, brown covers, wax cloth, flat file boards, rattan baskets and handspun yarn.

Central Jail, Cuddalore—

One fourth of an inch and ½ inch tape rolls, bandage cloth, gauze cloth and convict cloth.

Binding and Map mounting and stitching of convict garments.

Central Jail, Tiruchirappalli—

Articles of furniture (wooden).

Gauze and bandage cloth, convict cloth, dhoties for sub-jail prisoners, korah mat, handspun yarn, alœ rope and stitching of hospital garments.

* There are no Central Jails in Chingleput and Tanjore districts.

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Central Jail, Vellore—

Articles of furniture (wooden).

Bandage cloth, gauze cloth, cotton tape and convict cloth.

Ammunition boots, sandals, tapal bags, etc., for Police, Forest, Stationery and Jail departments.

Binding books.

Manufacture of brown paper covers.

Gingelly oil pressing (power) for jail consumption.

Stitching of garments to Forest, Jails, Fire Service Branch and Police departments.

Central Jail, Salem—

Articles of furniture.

Aluminium and iron utensils.

Carpets, bandage and gauze cloth, convict cloth, tapes, belting cloth and korah mat.

Book-binding.

Gingelly oil pressing (power).

2. These articles are manufactured only with the aid of convict labour except in the case of oil pressing.

3. Generally, articles are not sold to the public as the jail is unable to meet the demands of the Government departments themselves, especially, in the case of carpentry, tailoring, binding and weaving. Leather goods are prohibited from sale to the public as they are liable for excise duty.

4. The articles of jail manufacture were not exhibited in public museums. But this year, they were exhibited in the Congress Exhibition at Madras.

5. The jail-made articles are not sold at a cost less than the market price—*vide* rule 988 of the Madras Prison and Reformatory Manual, Volume II. This is to avoid an unhealthy competition with local persons employed in small-scale cottage industries.

6. The aggregate cost or turnover of jail-made goods of all jails in the State during 1953–54 was approximately Rs. 32,90,840.

II

Statement showing the particulars of articles manufactured in the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, and the Junior Certified School, Tanjore.

Senior Certified School, Chingleput—

Standardized articles of furniture, towels, carpets, mats, black-smithy articles, metal work articles.

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Junior Certified School, Tanjore—

Standardized articles of furniture, towels, carpets, cot-tapes and binding.

2. All the articles are manufactured by the pupils under the direction and with the aid of respective Instructors. No outside labour is employed.

3. Sales for the public are not made generally as the turnover is not adequate for public sale and as emphasis has, all along, been laid on the instructional side rather than on commercial basis. However, orders from private sources are booked and supplied. There are no agencies attached to the institutions.

4. The articles were not exhibited in public museums. But they have been exhibited in the Congress Exhibition, Madras, during 1949-50, 1952–53 and 1955 and there had been appreciable sales.

5. Prices of articles manufactured in the certified schools are fixed as per Rule 988, Part I of Madras Prison and Reformatory Manual, Volume II. Generally, the rates are higher than the market rates.

6. The aggregate cost of turnover of the articles manufactured during 1953–54 in the two Government certified schools was Rs. 17,639.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide item V (1) on page 851 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 9 OF 1955.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, and to amend the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Act, 1953.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939), and to amend the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Act, 1953 (Madras Act IV of 1953), for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

BE it enacted in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras General Sales Tax and the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) (Amendment) Act, 1955.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April 1955.